



# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1896.

NUMBER 45

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
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Tug Boats and cargo lighters always ready for service. Ballast Supplied to ships.

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CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

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THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

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**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling  
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Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. £ 1,328,751  
Uncalled capital .. £ 2,400,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Swanwick,

4, Travessa do Conselho Saraiva.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle &amp; Co.

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Yellow-fever, Typhus, Pneumonia, Scarlet-fever, Pleurisy and Pernicious-fever.

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VIEIRA MARTINS.

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Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.

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Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa. Office: 96, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

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Fishes, Flowers, Insects, Humming Birds and a large Assortment of Birds, Butterflies and other objects of natural history and curiosities from Brazil; also Views of Rio and neighborhood.

44, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 44

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**MALAGA WINE**

AMONTILLADO

Strong, agreeable and strengthening.

For sale at

No. 40, RUA DO HOSPICIO

Rio de Janeiro.

João Antonio da Costa Carvalho.

**Missing Friends.**

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 7, Rua General Camara as to the following: NEUMANN, Julius—Left his native town Zempleburg, Germany, about 40 years ago for Rio de Janeiro. Information regarding him is desired at the British consulate Rio de Janeiro, October 27th, 1896

**Travellers' Directory.**

São Paulo:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a. m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Gerais) at this railway.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prinha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station of 6:45 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.) Returning from Petropolis, the "locom" train leaves at 7:30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Prinha at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant'Anna de Marilhy. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 4:25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays and Fridays.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 4.30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 10 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.35, 10.15, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

**Official Directory**

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua Theophilo Otton. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). J. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on and after 4th Sundays. Evening service during cold season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

181, Rua dos Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 a. m. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School, 11 a. m.; Fabrica Canteen, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Pinheiro Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 45. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Esplanada do Visconde. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

**Medical Directory**

Dr. William Frederick Eizenlohr, German Physicist, Office 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Reading Room.—35, rua da Saúde, 1st floor: W. J. LIVERAY, Assistant. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 23, rua Theophilo Otton.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 65, Rua da Assembléa, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—A law has been promulgated in Chili empowering the President to grant to returned Chilean colonists from Argentina, 80 hectares of land to others of families, and 40 to each son of more than 16 years, in the provinces of Cantin, Malleco, and Valdivia.

—According to the *Chilian Times* there was a considerable fall in silver in the port of Valparaiso on Sept. 28th. The circumstance is related as follows:—"On Monday a launch (No. 27) was smashed against a steamer in the bay and thirteen bars of silver went to the bottom of the sea representing a value of 25,000 dols. The bars were being forwarded to Europe by Messrs. Vorwerk and Co., and were insured."

—The state railways in July showed an excess of expenditure over income amounting to 127,623 dols. 01 cents, as compared with 221,159 dols. 85 cents in the same month of last year. The income and expenditure in July 1895 and 1896 were as under:

	1895	1896
Income .....	\$ 957,964.39	\$ 936,517.02
Expenditure .....	1,179,114.24	1,064,140.03
Loss .....	\$ 221,149.85	\$ 127,263.01
—Chilian Times.		

**ENGLAND AS A COLONISING POWER.**

Captain A. S. Crovinsfield, of the United States navy, writes with reference to England as a colonising power:—"In 1892, while in command of the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, I ascended the Orinoco river, going as far as Ciudad-Bolivar (formerly Angostura), 240 miles above its mouth, and I do not hesitate to state that if that great waterway were located in a British possession, its shores, instead of being as they now are for the greater part of the way a howling wilderness, would be lined with prosperous settlements, and the waters of that mighty stream would be carrying 100 tons of shipping where they now carry one; that those great civilisers, trade and commerce and agriculture, backed by law and order, would bring about in the adjacent territory a state of affairs that has never yet entered the head of the average Latin-American politician. If England has grabbed territory she has grabbed it to some purpose, and no people or race, be they civilized or savage, that has come under her rule but has been raised in the social scale, benefited and made free where formerly they were degraded, if not in an actual state of savagery or slavery. It is all very well to 'twist the lion's tail,' but truth is truth, and it is time the people of this country should, as regards England's rules and methods in her colonies and possessions, know a little more of it. Though the British government has the name of a monarchy, Americans should understand that it is today—and has been for the past sixty years—as much of a democracy as our own, and that it has done more to elevate and improve the condition of human beings in this benighted world than any other government on the face of the earth, or, I might say, than all others combined."

THERE are various ways of securing immigration to a new or undeveloped country. One way is to establish a stable and economical government, keeping taxation at the lowest possible level, and making the country a cheap one to live in, and then to advertise systematically and thoroughly, as the best business men do, making known the advantages of the country in the places where the desired classes of immigrants are to be found. Another way is to neglect the foundation of good government, attempting to make up for this by spending large sums of money in the employment of agents who, aided by the right kind of literature, go about the world exciting the cupidity of poor, unsuccessful and ignorant people by issues of lies about opportunities for acquiring fabulous wealth without work, and by promises of government aid, etc. which are never carried out. A necessary concomitant of such a scheme is "free passages." There is still another way, exactly like the last, except that to it is added the rasally feature of paying the agent an additional sum, as commission, for every person he succeeds in enticing to the country he represents. All three of these methods have been in the past and are still in use in different quarters of the globe. We think we are not going beyond the truth when we say that South American countries almost invariably resort to the second and third schemes outlined above. Argentina has not been guiltless, but probably the worst offender has been Brazil.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:  
 LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:  
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,  
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., LONDON,  
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., F. H. Schroder & Co.,  
 HAMBURG,  
 Messrs. J. H. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,  
 HAMBURG,  
 Messrs. Granel Brown & Co., GRNOA,

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Bank" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank" in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caltra 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caltra 520.) (Caltra 185.)

Draws on:  
 Germany..... { Direction der Deutsche Bank in Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Söhne, Frankfurt a. M., N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.  
 England..... {  
 France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Naudet & Co., Paris.  
 Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.  
 and any other countries  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.  
 Boetiger-Petersen,  
 Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 19th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 950,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

**DRAWN ON:**

London and County Banking Co., Ld.—LONDON.  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and Agencia.—PORTUGAL.  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:  
 Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

51 A, Rua 1º de Março

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in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.  
 As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of the Hotel with a breakfast table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

**THE CRISIS.**

There remains no doubt that we are passing through a period full of difficulties for all classes of society and that the government of the republic does not follow an unimpaired path, free from care, even to repose and not requiring serious patriotic thought.

The financial crisis which has been for a long time growing below the surface, resulted from hindrances committed by many persons and from the neglect of strict economy, and has been intensified by governmental inactivity and by the lethargy of those at the head of the financial administration of the country, whose ears have not been reached by the urgent and justifiable clamor of our commercial community, besieged with difficulties and embarrassments of every class and still more severely injured by this incomprehensible inactivity, so much the more incomprehensible at the present moment when the situation demands prompt action, and fearless and energetic resolutions to replace the misdeeds of the unchangeable nature, the stagnation of quietude that indicates decomposition and death.

Hence (there is no use in attempting to conceal the facts) in connection with hidden causes, the lack of confidence which has generated, especially in the last few days, the nightmare of our commercial community, all rest-finance being impossible, when exchange fluctuates as if the country were involved in a war of extermination, or our financial weakness displayed by incurable discredit.

Pia, Oct. 29.

The shock resulting in the market from the suspension of payments by an important firm gave rise to exaggerated reports and enhanced several commercial establishments, which having to meet immediate engagements and being involved in large transactions, were suddenly surprised by the unexpected and general shrinkage of credit; but, as nearly all of them were found to be perfectly solvent, it was easy, with the restoration of confidence and confidence, for them to overcome the difficulties which at first confronted them. This occurrence, which some persons have magnified into a commercial crisis, was nothing more than a temporary disturbance, which must disappear as soon as trade can be restricted to the limit of the resources which are normally at the disposal of the mercantile community.

Report of the Board of Directors  
 of the Banco Rural e Hypothecario, Oct. 20.

The situation has grown emphatically worse. Since day before yesterday there have been circulated reports of disturbances attributed to political motives. It is not in that quarter that the evil is to be found, nor is it thence that proceeds the danger. What it is necessary to see is that a number of factories, some because they cannot sell what they manufacture and others because they cannot obtain money from establishments of credit, have dismissed some of their operatives, who cannot easily find other employment.

House rent is dear, clothing is dear, and extremely dear are all articles of food. Duties and transportation increase the price of merchandise; but, if we have to pay in gold for everything we import (and we import much sea, bread stuffs and everything we eat) what principally increases the cost is the depreciation of our currency in relation to that in which we have to make our payments. The people are tired of waiting for measures that never come.

Gazeta de Noticias, Oct. 29.

While Dr. Serzelelli Cordeiro, who has been minister of several portfolios and professor of political economy and is at present a deputy and member of the budget committee, regards the commercial class as rascally opportunists (chamigam velozes), others think that, with the increase and improper distribution of taxes and with the precarious financial condition of the country the commercial community has the cord on its neck and the knife at its breast and is in fact between the devil and the deep sea.

Proposals have been sent to congress and able articles have clearly depicted the distressing state of trade. One of the representatives of the nation even looked upon a moratorium as a timely measure. Everybody seeks advice and every one makes suggestions. It reminds one of a shipwreck, in which each seeks his own safety, every one giving orders and no one obeying, the immense of death obliterating all notions of discipline, composure and reflection.

Article in the Jornal do Commercio  
 of Nov. 2.

Cablegrams from Rio de Janeiro were of ominous import, a financial crisis being in progress, with rumors of government intervention in the form of a moratorium for six months. This news caused a sharp decline in Brazilian bonds, and affected most other South American stocks adversely. A heavy fall took place in Brazilians on the serious news above referred to, the 1883 and 1889 loans losing 3 and 2½ respectively, the 1888 loan and Western of Minas 2. Most other South American stocks followed suit.

Stock Market Report, Financial  
 News, Oct. 12.

Hamburg, October 11.—The Hamburgische Nachrichten publishes a telegram from the Brazilian Bank für Deutschland, which, while most positively denying the reports relative to a general moratorium in Brazil, represents the rumors of a fresh commercial failure, with liabilities amounting to 1,600,000, as being apparently not without foundation. The bank, however, is not affected by the failure.—Reuter.

From Financial News, Oct. 12.

Reuter's Agency has received from the Brazilian legation in London communication of the following telegram addressed to the Count de Figueiredo (President of the National Brazilian Bank), who is now in Paris:—"Rio de Janeiro, October 11.—The financial news from Brazil lately circulated in Europe is strangely exaggerated. The situation is tranquil, as is shown by the rate of exchange, which has made no modification during the last few days. As regards the reported moratorium, it is true that Sr. Manoel Albuquerque, a radical deputy, brought forward, though without any previous understanding with the government, a bill granting a moratorium for commercial bills. The chamber of deputies, however, did not admit that there was any ground for taking this measure into consideration."

From Financial News, Oct. 13.

It is a pity the Brazilian legation did not see fit to publish, together with the telegram regarding the Brazilian financial crisis sent in the Count de Figueiredo, in Paris, the name of the sender. Experience has, indeed, shown that official statements issued under the auspices of the Brazilian legation are not always as reliable as official statements ought to be. But, apart from that, the Figueiredo telegram has one value if it is the declaration of the President or his finance minister, and quite another if it only represents the irresponsible affirmation of the man in the street.

From Financial News, Oct. 14.

Your Rio telegram published Saturday says 300 failures reported. This figure is incorrect. Registrar commercial count states there were 22 petitions bankruptcy since August 1. Furthermore, it is incorrect that higher customs rates proposed except on beer.

Telegram to The Times from  
 editor of Jornal do Commercio  
 extracted from S. A. Journal  
 of Oct. 14.

Mr. J. A. de Arvelo Castro, delegate of the Brazilian interests, also writes:—"I have just received a telegram from his excellency the minister of finance of Brazil, dated October 10, the same day on which a telegram from a press correspondent at Rio de Janeiro was published containing alarming news about the financial situation of that market. The exaggerated number of applications of bankruptcy are reduced to less than six firms who have suspended their payments and made arrangements with their creditors. As to the bill for a moratorium, it has been presented by a deputy of the assembly, and was not considered a matter for discussion. Some restrictions in business concerning the unexpected fall in the coffee market and withdrawal of money are merely temporary, everybody being full of confidence in the resources of the country and the well-considered action of the government."

From European Mail, Oct. 14.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS**

—The hall recently given in Buenos Aires for the benefit of the British Hospital yielded a net result of \$5,358 currency, which amount was handed over to the treasurer.

—In the year 1886 the Provincial Hypothecary Bank, then in the splendor of its prime, sent an order to London for 30 unconverted ledgers. The books came out in the time and went away in the custom-house. They were found the other day, after 10 years, in a shed of the Catalinas deposits!—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—The national government has bought the North West Argentine railway branch from Villa Mercedes to Rioja in 1,822,295 dollars gold. Government has also purchased the line from San Cristobal to Tucuman. The entire sum paid in bonds is 10,684,472 dollars gold. The bonds will be redeemed in six monthly installments with interest.—Southern Cross.

—We have often heard sung the praises of the British Hospital and these good words have come so often of late that there can be no doubt that they are justly due. In conversation with a recent patient we are told of the inexhaustible tenderness, tact, and care of the doctors and attendants and the perfect arrangements for cleanliness and comfort. When we reflect upon the intensity of such praise becomes the more marked. This is a noble institution of which we have a right to be proud and which our rich people should gratefully endow with permanent funds for a generous support.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—While a number of rich and chivalrous ladies were assembled to devise means for aiding the sufferers from a great fire in distant Guayaquil, there lay dying in the military hospital a private soldier of the line who had been beaten down by a commissioned officer's orders, and since then he has died—murdered, and murdered in a manner that would make a Bash Bazooka blush, murdered as brutally as ever was murdered a victim of the knout in Siberia, murdered as foully as ever was murdered a slave under the lash of his master, and if there ever was a case in which the punishment should rise in its might and demand the punishment of his torturers, it is this. No man can disgrace the service or country if his crime is not condoned, but punished, but if it is glozed over, hidden or condoned, all the guilt and all the condemnation due to the average culprit are due to the service which condones it.—Buenos Aires Herald.

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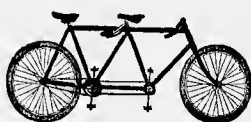
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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1896.

The sudden change of policy on the part of the government with regard to certain elements of opposition, can not be regarded without an expression of profound regret. In São Paulo, where the monarchist element is comparatively numerous and outspoken, the authorities have seized their club and reading-rooms and closed the place, have suspended a students' paper, and have dispersed a meeting of the directors of that party held at a private house for a perfectly legitimate purpose, which had been duly announced in the public press. Besides this, the authorities have hastily sent to Desterro for an officer to take command in São Paulo, whose record is stained by deeds of cruelty which will not bear calm and dispassionate investigation. All this points to a renewal of the persecutions which existed in this country during the naval revolt. And further, it implies that Gov. Campos Salles does not intend to permit the monarchists to exercise their rights as voters during the coming congressional elections. The alarm over "conspiracies" is all manufactured, for there are no conspiracies. The monarchists have been steadily gaining in numbers, and it may be feared that they will carry a few seats in the next congress. But does this imperil the republic? Are the monarchists not represented in the French chambers? And were not the republicans represented in the Brazilian general assembly during the monarchy? An opposition party is absolutely necessary for good government, and it would be for the best interests of Brazil were the monarchists to send a few good and capable men to represent them in the congress of this country. To suppress them as has just been done in São Paulo is a crime, for it is an infraction of the liberty guaranteed by the constitution, a reflection upon the republic and a prejudice to the best interests of the people.

The deputies seem to have been in a state of inglorious lunk on the 27th. There were all kinds of rumors afloat in the chamber. There were conspiracies in every dark corner. On one hand the factory operatives who have been discharged for want of work, were preparing to disturb the peace; and on another the people who are suffering hardships of the hardest description because of the costs of living, were about to break out in riots. And above all the monarchist "bogie" reigned supreme. The existence of the republic itself was at stake. The result, as might have been anticipated, was a stampede to appease the people. All sorts of amendments were at once proposed to the revenue budget: one abolishing the projected taxes on beef cattle, jerked beef, salt, kerosene, etc.; another authorizing the executive to admit articles of prime necessity free or at 50 per cent reduction in duties and to transport such articles on the state railways at half rates; and another making large reductions in the duties imposed on certain heavily overtaxed medicinal preparations. It was, at best, a very amusing exhibition. It was no longer patriotic to increase taxes; on the contrary, the discovery was suddenly made that patriotism (as well as self-interest) required

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their reduction. And if the populace were to show a little more determination to put an end to the abuses and impositions which have prevailed here during the last six years, we have no doubt but what the deputies would promptly and patriotically find a great many more concessions to make. Perhaps they would even volunteer to surrender their 75% a day for the extra sessions which they have so unnecessarily imposed upon the country. It is a good illustration of the resources to which such men resort in the protection of their selfish interests. And it ought to be an object lesson to the people themselves, who permit their interests to be so ruthlessly sacrificed by the men whom they have entrusted with the important service of legislation. The record of the day is not complete, however, for when night came the military and police authorities appeared with their extraordinary precautions against some rumored insurrection. What they feared we do not know, but it is apparent that capital is to be made out of some threatened monarchist revolt. The truth is—and it will of course be concealed—that the people are uneasy and tired of all this burden of misgovernment. They may break out into riots at any moment, and they may turn to the monarchists as their last hope. But that there has been any monarchist plot in all this we do not for one moment believe.

#### A PARALLEL.

Some twenty odd years ago a young Brazilian left this city for the United States. Why and how he left we do not discuss, for it is foreign to the object we have in view. He had been well educated, had studied law, and had likewise entered upon a political career. His future in his own country had been a promising one, for he had influential friends who were in a position to advance his interests. He had no fortune to draw upon, however, and when he took up his residence in the city of New York he was compelled to seek some remunerative employment. He followed for a time the uncertain occupation of a translator, and then took to journalism.

For the best part of twenty years he edited and published an important periodical in Portuguese, whose circulation was almost exclusively confined to Brazil. It was ably edited, profusely illustrated, and enjoyed great popularity among Brazilians. And it enjoyed exactly the same freedom in criticism that was exercised by the American press. He criticised the habits and customs of the people among whom he lived, and he censured and denounced their government and its officials whenever he wished. Probably no man ever did so much to form the opinion of his own countrymen in regard to the United States and its people as did this one journalist, and that this opinion was not always favorable is a matter of common knowledge. And yet, we have never heard that the American press denounced and insulted him, nor that congressmen buried opprobrious epithets upon him, nor that he was called before the police to give satisfaction, nor that the government of the country gravely discussed the propriety of deporting him, nor that his name was bandied about the streets and cafés as an enemy of the country, and an inventor of false news.

Add to this the fact that he was for many years the correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, and that he exercised the fullest liberty in his letters and telegrams, and we have the case complete. He was bitterly hostile to the Grant administration, and his criticisms were sometimes so sharp that the American minister and other Americans resident in Brazil were keenly irritated, and yet we have still to hear that he ever suffered the slightest inconvenience from his exercise of the right of free speech and free press.

In time his periodical was suspended, and he first removed to London and then, at the expiration of twenty years, returned to Rio de Janeiro. Later on he became editor and part proprietor of the principal newspaper in that city. We have only to add that this Brazilian journalist is no other than José Carlos Rodrigues, managing editor of the *Jornal do Commercio*, and that his New York periodical was *O Novo Mundo*.

As this journalist now condemns and insults the editor of *The Rio News* for doing just what he himself did when a resident of New York, it will be instructive to consider this parallel closely. The editor of *The*

*News* has a better justification than ever the editor of *O Novo Mundo* had, for he publishes a commercial paper and is under every obligation to discuss financial and commercial questions. We have never questioned the sincerity of the man who edited *O Novo Mundo* and wrote letters to the *Jornal do Commercio*; in fact, on many, very many points his views were essentially our own. But it must be remembered that his criticisms were contrary to the opinions of a majority of the American people. In his own country, however, he looks upon the subject in another light, for he denounces us for following his own example, and broadly hints that we should be expelled from the country. We should be glad to hear what justification he can offer for such a betrayal of all that is best in his own profession.

### LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Oct. 13.—*Senate*.—The bill regulating the collection of export duties for the states in the federal district was voted in 3rd discussion. In 2nd discussion were voted the following special appropriations: 23,592\$827 for the department of industry; 40,000\$ for executing the law reorganizing the tribunal of accounts; 37,939\$975 for compensating Dr. Pinho Borges. The bill for fixing the pay of members of the next congress, that for revising the charter of the S. Francisco and Chopim railway and that for revising the civil code, formed by Senator Coelho Rodrigues were also voted in 2nd discussion and that for recognizing the jurisdiction of federal courts over political crimes in 1st discussion. The bill on the right to carry weapons and that for changing the flag were rejected. Several private bills were voted and the senate adopted the resolution for prolonging the congressional session to Nov. 14.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted amendments to the budget of the department of justice and interior and discussed the electoral bill from the senate and the federal district electoral bill.

Oct. 14.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the following special and deficiency appropriations: 6,524,426\$866 for payment of arrears of indebtedness to 1,715 creditors; 661,658\$82 for the charter of the steamers *Tris* and *Amyr*; 668,260\$ for sundry accounts of the navy department; 23,592\$827 for the department of industry; 2,000\$ for remunerating the services of an umpire. Several private bills were voted and the senate discussed the bill on holidays.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the amendments to the revenue bill and concurred in some of the amendments to the budget of the department of finance, rejecting others. In the discussion of the senate's electoral bill Deputy José Mariano offered amendments embracing 34 articles.

Oct. 15.—*Senate*.—The bill prohibiting the appointment of foreigners to public offices and the bill on holidays were voted in 2nd discussion. Several amendments to the former were also voted. The senate voted in 1st discussion the bill for reorganizing the government savings bank and concurred in some of the amendments of the chamber of deputies to the bill on agricultural labor contracts, rejecting others.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the amendments to the budget of the department of industry. The amendments to the revenue bill being put to the vote, some were passed and others rejected. Deputies Pinto da Rocha and Nilo Peçanha violently attacked the editor of *The Rio News*.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit nickel coins are current in Pará.

—Dr. Cavalcanti Mello has decided to publish at Petropolis his paper, the *Rio de Janeiro*.

—Bahia telegrams of the 2nd state that the recent elections have resulted favorably to the federal party.

—During the exequies of Carlos Gomes heard at some of the Campinas hotels is said to have risen to 50\$ per diem.

—The sanitary condition of S. Carlos, São Paulo, is said to be most excellent, and it is believed that the town will escape an epidemic visitation this year.

—The Pará correspondent of the *Pais* says that the *Provincia do Pará* intends to prosecute the *Jornal do Brasil* for the publication of defamatory telegrams.

—A monarchist paper, *A Opinião*, has been started at S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo. The movement in favor of restoration seems to be steadily growing.

—There were 277 deaths in the city of Pará including 27 still-births, during the month of September. For the nine months ending September 30th the total was 2,378.

—A Bahia telegram of the 2nd says that order has been re-established at Jiquié and that the leader of the bandits, José Marques Silva, has been captured. The victims of these bandits were Italians principally.

—The brother of Velga Cabral is being "disciplined" in Pará, by the military authorities, for going away from the city without permission. It seems that he went to Anapá to stir up political agitation in favor of his brother.

—It was reported in Bahia on the 28th ult. that there had been more fighting in the disturbed districts and that a police force had been surrounded by the band of Clementino de Mattos. It is stated that there have been several persons killed and wounded on both sides and that Mattos' family is in the hands of the police.

—Reports of expected disturbances in Rio de Janeiro have been recently circulated in Pará. A telegram received and published by one of the journals of that city states that President Prudente de Moraes intends to resign.

—The Amazonas Commercial, of Mandos, says that the governor of Amazonas has requested Dr. Aarão Reis to contract two engineers for the embellishment of that city. In addition to this they are to be charged with providing water and drainage.

—The corner-stones of the penitentiary and government houses were laid in Porto Alegre on the 28th ult. If the government of that state is to continue in the hands of those who control it at present, it seems in its that two corner stones are one too much.

—The *Correio Paulistano*, whose loyalty to the existing form of government is unquestioned, calls the recent excitement about monarchist plots a "ritualistic agitation." Felt and promoted by the Jacobins, it might better be called a "dangerous agitation."

—The funeral obsequies of Carlos Gomes at Santos, São Paulo and Campinas drew large crowds of people and the tributes paid to the composer's memory have been unparalleled in Brazilian history. The final funeral ceremonies occurred at Campinas on the 27th ult., and were attended by the governor and other prominent officials and an enormous concourse of people.

—A fire broke out in the building known as the Ternojo in São Paulo in the morning of the 26th ult., resulting in the complete destruction of the place. It was occupied by a restaurant called the Ternojo Paulistano. The place had pronounced the fire accidental. It was insured in the Northern for 30,000\$, in addition to which the proprietor is said to have lost about 60,000\$ on stock, fittings and furniture.

—Another difference of opinion appears to have arisen among the S. Paulo monarchists, Dr. João Mendes de Almeida advising the party not to take part in the coming election, while the *Commercio* advises the monarchists to wait for the decision of the directory. It will be silly, in our opinion, in not contest the election. Every voter ought to vote, and every opposition member ought to contest with him to the security and protection of the country. Refusing to vote is cowardly.

—It ought to be placed on record that in the present discussion, which was originally intended to be peaceful, the first act of material violence was committed by the S. Paulo police, who on the 30th ult. took forcible possession of the building of the Centro Monarchista and arbitrarily closed it. This impudent and despotic measure, which, in a period of political agitation like the present, may lead to disastrous consequences, cannot fail to be censured by all friends of good government and free institutions. Subsequently the *Arvoredo* a monarchist paper published by students, was closed up by the police and the *Commercio* de S. Paulo felt itself obliged to discontinue political discussion and confine itself to news and literature. In addition to this the government sent to Santa Catharina on Friday last for the 7th battalion and the celebrated Col. Moreira Cesar, which is said are to be located in S. Paulo. All this implies another reign of terror.

—Regarding the Canadian immigrants, which the *Jornal do Commercio* would have us believe are satisfactorily settled, the *Commercio* de S. Paulo of the 29th ult. says:—(We) the *Arvoredo* a monarchist paper published by students, was closed up by the police and the *Commercio* de S. Paulo felt itself obliged to discontinue political discussion and confine itself to news and literature. In addition to this the government sent to Santa Catharina on Friday last for the 7th battalion and the celebrated Col. Moreira Cesar, which is said are to be located in S. Paulo. All this implies another reign of terror.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Julio de Castilhos has sent to his legislature his estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the state for 1897. The former is estimated at 8,036,700\$ and the latter at 7,971,887\$510.

On the 28th ult. at the laying of the corner-stones of the penitentiary and government-house, Castilhos made a speech eulogizing the commander of the military district.

On the same day merchants at Pelotas held a meeting and protested against custom-house restrictions on trade at Bagé. On the 29th a committee of merchants left for the latter city.

A Porto Alegre telegram says that in view of the fall in exchange-mercantile houses have telegraphed to their travellers to suspend sales.

On the 30th the superior court decided in favor of Telles the suit between him and the Companhia Hydraulica. Judges Carlos Flores and Paulino Chaves refrained from taking part in the proceedings. Telles celebrated his triumph with fireworks. The court is said, however, to consider exorbitant the compensation demanded by Telles.

The following movements of troops are reported: The 6th cavalry to S. Borja; the 11th infantry from Livramento to Uruguaiana.

At Vacaria members of the federalist party have held a large meeting and organized a local executive committee.

The commander of the municipal guard at the station of Piratini is severely censured by the press for having caused a merchant to be flogged.

Locusts have made their appearance in the state causing much damage.

In commercial circles, says a Pelotas telegram, there is much apprehension on account of the fall

in exchange and in consequence of the alarming reports that are circulated.

A telegram of 1st inst. from Porto Alegre says that Julio de Castilhos' organ, the *Federação*, attacks Telles, whom it accuses of being disorderly and intemperate. It adds that the police is watching him. From this it appears that Castilhos has not yet forgiven the Telles family for the mutiny which Panaleão excited in the military brigade. It is asserted that Telles had prepared to create a disturbance in case the superior courts had decided against him the suit with the Companhia Hydraulica.

The castilhista Campos Cartier is said to have published an article against Dr. Rodrigues Alves, minister of finance.

### RAILROAD NOTES

—Tunnel No. 2 on the Mariana branch of the Central railway has been opened.

—The Mau branch of the Leopoldina railway was seized at the suit of debenture-holders on the 27th ult.

—The Alagoas Railway Co. has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

—Four dynamite bombs were found on Wednesday near the station of Engenho Novo on the Central railway.

—The free tickets issued on the Central railway amounted to 868,454\$415 in 1894 and to 1,197,266\$600 in 1895.

—The government has signed a contract with the Southern Brazilian company for operating the line beyond Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, which has already been constructed by the government.

—To meet the crisis in the meat supply of this city the minister of industry has given orders for the gratuitous transportation on the Central railway for all cattle destined to the Santa Cruz abattoir.

—The Sahral railway of Ceará, a government property, yielded a gross revenue of 149,244\$500 for the first half of the current year. What the expenditures were is not stated by the newspaper from which we quote.

—Gross negligence caused a bad accident on the Serra section of the Central on Sunday evening, ten wagons getting loose and running down grade from Serra to Belem, where they were smashed and burned. Two or three brakemen were killed.

—A recent parliamentary "blue book" shows that at the end of 1895 there were 21,174 miles of railroad open in Great Britain. The authorized capital of the roads is set down as \$5,573,434,945. During the year the roads carried, exclusive of contract ticket-holders, 929,770,000 passengers.

—There was a collision between a mixed train and a halast train at Malhada Barrosa on the Central railway on the 27th ult., caused by a mistake of the switchman. Several "sisters of Zion" on their way to Petropolis, were on the mixed train. Four persons were injured in the accident, one gravely, and several wagons were badly damaged.

—The São Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company, Limited, at a special meeting held yesterday at the offices, Gresham House, E. C., unanimously confirmed the resolutions passed on September 25, increasing the capital from £2,000,000 to £4,000,000 by the creation of 200,000 new shares of £10 each, divided equally into ordinary and preference.—*Financial News*, Oct. 13.

—Owing chiefly to the new tariff rates, which vary with the rise and fall in exchange and which come into force on January 1, the receipts of the Recife and San Francisco (Pernambuco) Railway Company in the past half-year were the largest ever recorded, the increase over the June half of 1895 being £25,218. On the other hand, the expenditure was £11,345 higher, the pay of the employees having been increased 25 per cent, since January 1. The rise in rates had no effect, apparently, on through traffic; but the number of short-distance travellers was rather less. The usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent is recommended.—*Financial News*.

### COFFEE NOTES

—The Reporter of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, says the damage to the coffee plantations by the drought of September and October was not so great as at first estimated. The trees which bore heavily the past year did not promise so well at first and have dropped some of the fruit from the first blossoming, but the late rains have greatly improved their condition and it is expected that the November blossoming will be abundant, which will compensate for the loss on the September blossoming. The plantations less than six years of age have suffered nothing.

### LOCAL NOTES

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* came in from Ilha Grande on Wednesday.

—Dr. Cavalcanti Mello, editor of the *Rio de Janeiro*, says that he is constantly digged by a police spy.

—If the government fails to set the example of respect for law, how can it expect its adversaries to be more scrupulous?

—It would appear that Gov. Campos Salles is seeking to be considered a rival of Julio de Castilhos in the art of administration.

—The minister of interior has telegraphed to the governor of S. Paulo contradicting the reports of political disturbances in this city.

—The arrival of Moreira Cesar and his battalion at the present time, when the government is engaged in committing acts of violence, is certainly ominous.

—No one can be obliged to do anything or to refrain from doing anything, except in virtue of the law" (Constitution of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, Art. 72, § 1).

—The secret police force has been increased by 50 men. Even the *Jornal do Commercio* (Oct. 31st) admits the appointment of over 40 men, which may be considered as good confirmatory evidence in this instance.

—A telegram in São Paulo on the 27th ult., stated that the new Italian province was to be signed on that day. Some of the questions in dispute, it was stated, were not included, and on other points both nations made concessions.

—The *Pais* says that slips of paper with the words "Viva a Monarchia!" have been found in some of the postal boxes. Perhaps this story is a variation on the one in which monarchist coins were discovered in Niterói.

—The minister of justice has nominated a commission, consisting of Judge José Hyacintho, of the supreme tribunal, Desembargador Baraúna and Dr. Ubaldino do Amaral, for the systematic consolidation of all existing dispositions upon federal judicial organization and procedure.

—We sincerely regret to announce the sudden death from heart disease on the 31st ult., of Mr. Arthur Maico Gull, a well known coffee broker of this city. Mr. Gull was for many years connected with the firm of Norton, McGraw & Co. and has been a resident here for many years.

—The chief of police is making the serious mistake of increasing his force at "secrets." Many prominent men known to be opposed to the government are being shadowed by these spies, and we are again drifting back into the shameful state of affairs which existed under Floriano Peixoto.

—If moderate men wish to restrain political agitation within proper limits, they must take part in public affairs and exercise some control over them. But if they become frightened and afraid to speak at critical moments, the country will continue to be the prey of successive revolutions and dictatorships.

—Those who are curious to know why so much is said about deferring everything connected with the President, from the surgical operation to deposition, should remember that his second year in office expires on the 15th, and that after this date the Vice-President becomes his constitutional successor.

—The *Pais* of the 29th says that work on the cruiser *Barroso* (launched in 1889, we think) and the torpedo-catcher *Caranauá*, is now well advanced. It is time, surely. If much more time is taken in this extraordinary feat in ship-building, the vessels will be old enough to be broken up by the time they are finished.

—Some of our "illustrated" colleagues are still troubled about the hostility of this paper toward Brazil. They say that we are always saying things to discredit the country, and then they invariably add that the paper has little or no circulation, and no influence. In that case, why worry? No one need fear a paper without circulation and without influence!

—The following extraordinary telegram appeared in the *Jornal do Commercio* this morning:—"London, 28th November.—Hemming, governor of Australia, left to-day for George Town (Tasmania). Before his departure Hemming had a long conference with Chamberlain. "Hemming" happens to be the governor of British Guiana, and Georgetown is his capital.

—The act of visiting the graves of the revolutionists on last Sunday under the auspices of ladies of this city was in itself an imposing spectacle and was rendered doubly impressive by the large detachment of soldiers stationed at the Pádua cemetery to prevent the entrance of the beautiful wealth delicately by the ladies to the heroes who fell in battle and to the victims of military murder.

—The work of repaving the streets seems to be done without system or experienced oversight. Patches of street are torn up in every direction, and are left in that condition for weeks, to the serious disturbance of traffic. And then when finished, they soon require relaying because of the defective way in which the work is done. It is good for the contractor, but very bad for the taxpayer.

—Among recent arrivals here, we note that of D. Francisco de Veyga, who comes to Brazil to procure assistance for the Cuban revolutionists. It may be contrary to all the laws of neutrality, but we sincerely hope that he will be courteously received and sent away with an overflowing pocket. Spain's outrageous misgovernment of Cuba ought to come to an end, and the people of that island deserve sympathy and support.

—The Brazilian anarchists who have threatened British houses at Rio say, "No more exploiting of the government and country by foreign banks!" If politicians of this stamp were not, as Mr. John Morley has pointed out, so notoriously ignorant of history, they of Rio would have known that the foreign banks are far more likely to be exploited by the government than the government by the banks. —*Financial News*, Oct. 13.

—Congress has appointed a mixed commission on the sanitation of this city. It is composed of politicians, and is now devoting its attention to the question whether the national government should guarantee a municipal loan of six millions sterling. It looks like a case of the blind leading the blind, and it forcibly illustrates the fact that nothing is likely to be done without enormous expenditure. The inexpensive remedies are not considered.

—Why doesn't the *Jornal* put that "respectable negociante estrangeiro" on its regular staff and thus satisfy his aspirations? Presumably, he is one of those "americanos do norte" whose principal object in life is to furnish opinions to the *Jornal* against ourselves. He would be a splendid addition to the *Jornal's* staff, and would furnish all the "corrective" its editor could desire without the trouble of establishing another English paper.

—The *Pais* on the 29th denied that the troops had been held in readiness on the 27th; but the report in this effect was confirmed on that day by the *Jornal do Brasil*.

—On last Tuesday disquieting reports were circulated, and the troops composing the garrison of this city were said to be held in readiness. It was rumored that the government had discovered a political plot; but on the following day the evening paper *Nôtiça* claimed to be authorized to state that the government had merely been apprehensive of disturbances which, it was feared, might be caused by operatives thrown out of employment on Tuesday. The anxiety of the authorities and the appointment of additional *secrets* shows that this excuse is not sincere.

—We regret to see that the government of President Prudente de Moraes, which we have hitherto considered the best government possible in the present condition of Brazil, has entered on the inclined plane of intolerant, violent and arbitrary measures. We trust that those who control the policy of the government will, before going further in this direction, reflect seriously on the consequences, always bearing in mind the disasters visited upon the country, through a similar deviation from the path of moderation, law and justice, by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—We are glad to note that the senate threw out the proposition in the last session of senators and deputies in the next session of congress, which provides permanent free passes for them on all state railway lines, and also that the chamber was unable to raise a two-thirds vote for it on its return. The iniquitous imposition therefore is rejected, and the legislator who draws mileage from the public treasury will be compelled to use at least a part of it in paying his traveling expenses. It is characteristic of the present congress that it should vote mileage allowances, and then vote free passes so that the said mileage money could remain in their pockets.

—The regulations on domestic service issued by the prefect of the federal district have been published. According to these regulations, no one, after they enter into execution, can employ a servant who does not present a certificate of conduct and show that he has been duly registered. For the infraction of this provision both the employer and the servant are subject to fine. Engagements for an indefinite period may be terminated by 8 days' warning. Of course the enforcement of such regulations will either be a farce or an abuse. And it reflects but little credit upon the intelligence of the jacobin rulers of this city that such intolerable restrictions should be imposed under a republican form of government.

—We are advised that when the ladies commissions, accompanied by various societies, reporters and invited friends, reached Paqueta on Sunday last to place flowers on the graves of the revolutionists who lost their lives during the late revolt, they found the enclosure guarded by a detachment of the 10th battalion, which refused admittance for certain reasons. The commissions then resolved to return, a few private individuals entering the cemetery to visit the graves of their dead. It is an extraordinary step for the government to take and marks a return to the oppressive measures and persecutions of the Peixoto regime. It can have no good result, and will only serve to discredit a faction whose hatreds even pursue the dead.

—A successful operation was performed on the President on the 29th ult. by Dr. Barão de Pedro Afonso and Dr. Oscar Bulhões, the surgeons removing a large calculus from the bladder. No unfavorable effects resulted, and the patient will soon be able to attend to the duties of his high office. Considerable irritation has been shown in some quarters because the President concealed his resolution to have the operation performed at once, it being expected that he would defer it until after the 15th inst. On the morning of the 1st inst. the surgeons began to publish bulletins, in which some complication from malaria was brought forward. This has created some anxiety in the city, which was intensified by the hasty sending to Desterro for the 7th battalion. At latest accounts the President was doing well.

—Since the date of our last issue the supply of fresh beef in this city has been insufficient and precarious. This has given rise to a singular discussion in regard to the conduct of the municipal chamber of Niterói. The enemies of that chamber assert that it refuses to permit fresh meat, even in the smallest quantities, to be brought from Niterói to Rio and that it places detachments of armed men at the ferry stations to enforce the prohibition, instructing them to search parcels and seize the meat found. It is added that the pilots of the ferry-boats have instructions to collect 300 reis per kilo for all the meat found on board. The chamber's friends say that it permits free trade in fresh meat, but will not tolerate the speculation of butchers who wish to sell meat to Rio de Janeiro at a higher price than the Niterói market rate. And on the arms of the republic over the entrance he has had a Phrygian cap painted which appears to be hanging on the upper part of the star, which is a conceit of his own. It is said that the "improvements" which Sr. Araújo is making will cost about 900,000\$, and will be nothing better than "a series of mountainisms." Since this criticism appeared, the cap has been removed from the star and the work is now thought to be less objectionable.

## DEATHS.

McNELL.—In this city on 30th October last, DAVID, infant son of David McNell.

MANFIELD.—On 30th October, 1896, at 240 Pais de Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro, LARISSA HENRY, daughter of the late James Henry and Ann Bessley Mansfield, R.I.P. New York, Belfast and Manchester papers please copy.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—What is a commercial crisis?

—Not only is the emptiness of our shops noticeable, but the decrease in street traffic is equally so.

—The *Gazeta de Petropolis* says that the large cotton factory at Cascantina has suspended work for want of cotton.

—The proprietors of the Marany abattoir, of Niterói, offer to supply this city with beef at 750 reis per kilo.

—The municipal council of this city has protested against the proposed duty of 15\$ per head on imported beef cattle.

—For the half year ending June 30 last, the Royal Mail directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

—The effort of the monopolists to prevent free dealings at the Santa Cruz abattoir has failed. We are now getting a satisfactory supply for less than the monopolist contractors wanted.

—The quantity of gold extracted from the mines in the Ampa disputed territory from Aug. 3, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896, is said to amount to 2,741 k. 845 gr. valued at 20,277,166 francs.

—The Brazilian Sulmarine paid a dividend of 6 per cent for the year ending June 30 last, besides placing 20,000 in account of reserve fund and paying a bonus of 2 shillings a share.

—According to the *Textile Mercury* of Manchester, of Oct. 17, there had been a falling off in the exports of piece goods to Brazil of 44.4 per cent. The shrinkage in exports to all countries was 16.4 per cent.

—One of the store-rooms of the *trapiche* Central, in the Caminda district, collapsed on the 30th, on account of the great weight stored within. The store-room contained about 3,500 bags of flour, the roof falling in upon them.

—We see by the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 17th ult. that the Henrique Dumont, son of the founder of the celebrated Dumont estate in São Paulo recently sold to an English syndicate, is one of the partners in the association which owns that newspaper.

—The Lloyd Brasileiro steamer *Maranhão* went aground in the bay of Jaraguá, near Macaé, on the night of the 29th ult. It was reported that no damage had been sustained and that the steamer would be floated with the first high water, which afterwards occurred.

—A telegram from Rio to S. Paulo on the 28th ult. says:—"The Alliança, Curvoval, Cascantina and S. Sebastião cotton factories closed to-day, leaving over four thousand five hundred operatives without employment. The proprietors allege the absolute lack of cotton." We are now waiting for some one to say that the *Times* correspondent did it.

—The *Pais* of the 29th says that the Alliança cotton factory has resolved to reduce its force by one half, and to divide those retained into two gangs, which will go on duty alternately. The S. Sebastião factory had resolved to close up and had dismissed its operatives, promising however to recommence work at the beginning of the coming month in case the situation should improve. The *Pais* gives this information, not as *consta-nor* but as a *sabemos* (we know).

—The S. Christovão tramway company has formally protested against the proposed increase of 30 per cent in the import duties on forage (hay and corn), which will greatly increase operating expenses. But stop—Isn't there some mistake about this? The editor of the *Jornal* telegraphs to the *Times* that the only increase is on beer—and of course he wouldn't do such a thing as to misrepresent facts! And especially so after his homilies about the sinfulness of not telling the truth!

—A São Paulo telegram of the 30th says that the liquidation of the Dumont company had been effected on that date, the payment of debenture and share-holders being effected by drafts on London drawn by the London and Brazilian Bank, and through the Banco do Commercio e Industria by order of the Banco da Republica. According to a previous telegram the remittance from London for this purpose amounted to 543,000. It would appear that the money was deposited for account of the company in the Republica in London, after all, notwithstanding the first unfavorable news received. The editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* and his partner are of course quite satisfied with this and have no longer any occasion to abuse the *Times* correspondent.

—The American connection of the French West Indian cable system, seems to be under a cloud. For the last two years the American government has refused to give permission for the landing of the cable unless the company surrenders the exclusive privileges it holds in South America and the West Indies. To escape this requirement, a company was organized in the United States, called the United States and Haiti Cable Co., which laid a cable from Coney Island, near New York, ten miles out to sea. The French company was about to lay a cable from Haiti to connect with this tentative section, when a complaint was filed in the New York federal circuit court on Oct. 1st, at the instance of the attorney general, asking for an injunction. The French company is the same one who connects with the Brazilian telegraph system near Pará.

—The *Provincia* of Pará complains of the abuses practiced on the tram lines of that city in taking fares. Formerly in giving change the conductors always managed to keep back 40 reis, alleging a lack of copper change. Now their exactions cover 60 to 80 reis, and when the exact fare is given them they find fault with the nickel because it is worn. It is a shameful abuse and shows how quickly it develops into a recognized custom if the people do not resist. No one should permit such an abuse for any amount, no matter how small it may be.

—Every business man has, we suppose, some influence, and that influence, in our opinion, should be used to avert civil war, since another war like that which lasted from 1893 to 1895 would doubtless ruin the country, which is still suffering severely from the disastrous consequences of the struggle in those years. And it seems to us that civil war can only be averted by a policy of justice and moderation on the part of the government, for any one who has any knowledge of human nature will readily understand that if the governments adversaries are not permitted to discuss, they will not fail to conspire.

—The *Nôtiça* published on Thursday the following information in regard to some of the factories:—Several of the looms at the factory at Villa Isabel, belonging to the Companhia Cinifan Industrial, have ceased to work for some days. The Brazil Industrial cotton factory and the bagging factory at Macacos have not dismissed any of their operatives. The Alliança factory at Lacerdópolis continues to employ 1,700 operatives. The Corcovado factory works four days a week. The factory at Banga has not closed and continues to employ over 1,000 operatives. The S. Sebastião factory has closed because of judicial liquidation.

—M. Wiener, French consul-general at Rio, is at present on a tour in France lecturing about the means of developing the commercial relations with South America. He asserts that Brazil does more than 2,500,000,000 worth business, and that France only shares in this total to the extent of 130,000,000, whilst twenty-five years ago she participated to the extent of 400,000,000. He insists on the necessity of recovering this lost ground in the centre of Brazil, and making a commercial conquest of the north of that country. Much harm has been done by the absence of a French bank, and the forced employment, as an intermediary, of the English and German banks. —*Financial News*, Oct. 16.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—It is said that the minister of finance insists upon the collection of part of the import duties in gold.

—The September receipts of the Manáns custom-house were 434,416\$548, and of the state *recedoria* 896,565\$087.

—By an executive decree of the 28th ult. the government makes an appropriation of 1,324,436\$ 690 for the immigration service during the last quarter of the present year.

—It would appear that Senator Quintino Bocayuva and other members of the mixed congressional sanitary commission are of opinion that it is perfectly constitutional for congress to guarantee a municipal loan, but they are doubtful about the control of the various services, some of which are federal and others municipal. In other words, they hesitate to permit the prefect to spend all the money.

—A London telegram of the 30th, published in the *Jornal do Commercio* on the morning of the 31st ult., stated that the quotation for the 188\$ loan had fallen from 63½ to 61½—and it was not ascribed to the *Times* correspondent either. On the 31st the quotation rose to 62½. It is distressing not to be able to lay the blame for this on some foreigner! Can't you invent another scapegoat, José Carlos?

—The hysterical editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* consoled himself on the 30th ult. by publishing telegrams from the Lisbon *Stenio* in regard to the *Times* telegram. He has not yet proved his charges against that journal, nor has he replied to the *Liberdade*. His jesting attempt to show that the report of "300 applications" for bankruptcy was not true, has had no other effect than to excite a broad smile at his own expense.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 31st, 1896.	
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.	57 d.
do do do do in U.S.	18 1/2
coin at \$1.86 1/2 per \$1 sig.	54 75
do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold.	18 1/2 cts.
do of \$1 sig. in Brazilian gold.	8 1/2

Bank rate of exchange official on London to-day	
Percent value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).	8 1/2
do do do do do (paper).	296 rs. gold
do do do do in U.S.	16 c
coin at \$1.86 per \$1 sig.	16 c
Value of \$1.00 (U.S. coin) \$1. sig. in Brazilian currency (paper).	18 1/2
Value of \$1.00 sterling.	30 1/2

## EXCHANGE.

October 27.—The official rate of 8 rupees during the day. There was some friction in liquidations, owing to the unfortunate "approved bills" clause in the contract, but the market was well sustained, although something

was reported in other sterling at 8 1/2, and there was always money at 8 1/2. In the afternoon some bank appeared and the banks showed more business, drawing at 8 with freedom, and just before the close the British bank furnished bills at 8 1/2. The day was quiet and the small business reported comprised bank sterling at 8 1/2, and other bills at 8 1/2-8 1/2. The Banks closed with sellers of sovereigns at 8 1/2, no buyers; nothing was reported in gold on the street.

October 28—No change was made in the official rate and the market opened steadily with bank readily obtainable at 8, and other sterling quoted at 8 1/2-8 1/2. Before mid-day the demand for bills was active, but the London & River Plate Bank was drawing steadily at the official rate, the other banks, however, showing decided weakness. Later liquidations came out which the English bank declined, and to settle which the Brazilian bank bank named 7 1/2, but nothing was reported at this rate, the liquidation, however, offering 8 and it was limited to 3 1/2 by commercial sterling. At the close gold money found bank sterling at 8, but on the street rates were very uncertain, and it was suspected that money which should have been invested in coffee was offering in the exchange market. The business reported was in few hands, and was fair, at the extremes of 8 for bank and 8 1/2 for other sterling. There were no bids for sovereigns, the Balsa, and nothing was reported in gold on the street.

October 29—The banks all posted 8, but the market opened with money at this rate, and reports of business at lower rates yesterday afternoon, which were confirmed by an official quotation of head office bills at 7 1/2. In the morning "commodity" business only was accepted by the banks, but during the day the banks showed more business, drawing at 8 and a fair business at 8, at which the Banco da Republica furnished bills with the usual conditions, and the British Bank was also drawing. There was always money at 8 for commercial sterling, and the market closed less depressed, with bank bank and commercial sterling quoted at 8. The day was much quieter than yesterday, the business reported comprised bank bank and commercial sterling quoted at 8. Nothing was reported in gold on the street and the Balsa closed with buyers of sovereigns at 8 1/2, no sellers of sovereigns.

October 30—The posted rate was still 8, but the market opened rather doubtful, and business was done at this price in commercial sterling. Later the banks came out freely at 8, and some anxiety to sell at 8 1/2 existed, with business reported at the better rate in ready bills, while during the afternoon two, at least, of the foreign bank furnished bills at 8 1/2, and only ready bills paper found takers at 8 1/2. The market closed steadily at 8-8 1/2 for bank and 8 1/2-8 1/2 for other paper, but at the last there was no money for delivery beyond the 15th proximo. Only a moderate business was reported at the above mentioned exchange, and the feeling in the market seemed rather hopeful. Nothing was reported in gold on the street, and the Balsa closed with neither buyers, nor sellers of sovereigns.

October 31—No change was made in the official rate of 8, and the market opened firm, with all the banks drawing at 8 1/2, and no money for other paper under 8 1/2, at which business was not considered easy. Later, news of an advance in Santos was received, and was confirmed by the finer market here, rates bidding under 8 1/2 in bank sterling was reported, with Santos business at 8 1/2, and rather long options here at the same rate. The day was quiet, and in the afternoon the market weakened, closing with money for ready bills at 8 1/2. The day was rather quiet, the business reported comprised bank sterling at 8-8 1/2, and other bills at 8 1/2-8 1/2. A new quotation was reported, 8 1/2, but was supposed to have been a joke. Sovereigns sold at the Balsa at 8 1/2, and closed with buyers, for cash, at 8 1/2, on the street 8 1/2-8 1/2 was quoted.

November 1—Holiday.

#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

October 26.

94 Apolices, 58... 941 19 Apolices, 185... 1,220  
95 do 942 7,500 do 100... 12,734  
5,000 do 943 94 do Cr. R. Balsa 33  
1,000 Gold 66... 923

October 27.

50 Creil, Movel... 30 475 Republica... 130  
110 Construct... 8 750 100 do 28... 35

October 28.

104 Apolices, 58... 949 43 Apolices, 185... 931  
105 do 950 7 do regist. 941  
5 do 48... 214 74 do regist. 940  
5 Gold 48... 920 150 Emp. Municipal 155

October 29.

100 Commercial... 301 50 Republica... 129 500  
100 Commercial... 308 50 do 129 120  
20 Construct... 100 50 do 129 120  
178 Republica... 130 160 do 28... 35

October 30.

80 S. Christ. tram. 150 125 Sorocabana... 63  
100 do 149 50 Lot. Nacionaes 18  
28 do 149 74 do 180

October 31.

3 Apolices, 58... 941 20 Apolices, 185... 933  
39 do 942 11 do 941  
15 do 943 12 do 930  
5 do 48... 214 74 do regist. 940  
54 do 48... 214 100 do regist. 940  
30 hn. Predial... 28 98 A. Allians mill 300

October 1.

85 Commercial... 308 99 Republica... 58  
100 Construct... 8 550 50 do 129 120  
20 Construct... 100 50 do 129 120  
100 Lav. e Com... 48  
8 Nacional... 182 150 do 49 49  
42 do 185 100 do 49 49  
35 Rural... 185

October 2.

30 S. Christ. tram. 150 125 Sorocabana... 63  
100 do 149 50 Lot. Nacionaes 18  
28 do 149 74 do 180

October 3.

7 Apolices, 58... 941 20 Apolices, 185... 933  
21 do 942 11 do 941  
30 do 48... 214 74 do regist. 940  
30 do 48... 214 100 do regist. 940  
30 do 48... 214 100 do regist. 940

October 4.

50 Commercial... 308 99 Republica... 58  
100 Construct... 8 550 50 do 129 120  
20 Construct... 100 50 do 129 120  
100 Lav. e Com... 48  
8 Nacional... 182 150 do 49 49  
42 do 185 100 do 49 49  
35 Rural... 185

October 5.

30 S. Christ. tram. 150 125 Sorocabana... 63  
100 do 149 50 Lot. Nacionaes 18  
28 do 149 74 do 180

October 6.

7 Apolices, 58... 941 20 Apolices, 185... 933  
21 do 942 11 do 941  
30 do 48... 214 74 do regist. 940  
30 do 48... 214 100 do regist. 940  
30 do 48... 214 100 do regist. 940

October 7.

50 Commercial... 308 99 Republica... 58  
100 Construct... 8 550 50 do 129 120  
20 Construct... 100 50 do 129 120  
100 Lav. e Com... 48  
8 Nacional... 182 150 do 49 49  
42 do 185 100 do 49 49  
35 Rural... 185

October 8.

30 S. Christ. tram. 150 125 Sorocabana... 63  
100 do 149 50 Lot. Nacionaes 18  
28 do 149 74 do 180

October 9.

7 Apolices, 58... 941 20 Apolices, 185... 933  
21 do 942 11 do 941  
30 do 48... 214 74 do regist. 940  
30 do 48... 214 100 do regist. 940  
30 do 48... 214 100 do regist. 940

October 10.

50 Commercial... 308 99 Republica... 58  
100 Construct... 8 550 50 do 129 120  
20 Construct... 100 50 do 129 120  
100 Lav. e Com... 48  
8 Nacional... 182 150 do 49 49  
42 do 185 100 do 49 49  
35 Rural... 185

October 11.

30 S. Christ. tram. 150 125 Sorocabana... 63  
100 do 149 50 Lot. Nacionaes 18  
28 do 149 74 do 180

October 12.

7 Apolices, 58... 941 20 Apolices, 185... 933  
21 do 942 11 do 941  
30 do 48... 214 74 do regist. 940  
30 do 48... 214 100 do regist. 940  
30 do 48... 214 100 do regist. 940

October 13.

50 Commercial... 308 99 Republica... 58  
100 Construct... 8 550 50 do 129 120  
20 Construct... 100 50 do 129 120  
100 Lav. e Com... 48  
8 Nacional... 182 150 do 49 49  
42 do 185 100 do 49 49  
35 Rural... 185

October 14.

30 S. Christ. tram. 150 125 Sorocabana... 63  
100 do 149 50 Lot. Nacionaes 18  
28 do 149 74 do 180

Banks.			
18 Republica...	122	50 Comercio...	81
100 do	122	500 Lav. e Com...	48
305 do	122	50 do	48
895 do	122	50 do	48

Mercantile.			
100 Sorocabana...	60	70 Lat. Rai. tram.	108
100 do	60	50 S. Christ. tram.	108
100 do	60	50 do	108

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th November, 1896.

##### EXPORTS.

Coffee.—The sales reported during the past week were about 45,000 bags, and the market has been very firm. The advance in prices according to some buyers has been about 1/2 per cent, while other market men feel that the business reported on Sunday was on the basis of 1/2 per cent, or about 1/2 per cent higher than was quoted on last Monday. There seems little doubt that the serious decline in exchange was a valuable assistance to the factors and dealers here, while the fact that they secured higher prices seems to indicate that recent business has resulted from a better feeling abroad, and the gold value of coffee is slightly above that ruling a week ago. There has been an increase in the receipts of coffee, while Santos has fallen off sharply, but it is thought that this may have caused some interruption in S. Paulo, while the general opinion here is that receipts are likely to furnish nearly the same daily average throughout the crop year. We have heard that the crop estimate for the Rio zone have been telegraphed abroad, and that 3,500,000 bags could represent these quantities, which certainly seems somewhat excessive, although the weather so far is generally considered to have been very satisfactory.

The market opened on the 26th without any apparent stimulation, but the demand improved during the day, with sales reported of about 20,000 bags, realized on the basis of quotations, and on the 28th quotations were advanced to 17,500-18,000, and the sales reported a bid to have equalled the level of about 18,000. The extreme quotation was advanced to 18,500 on the 29th, but the market was considerably easier, and although on the 30th some of the buyers quoted 18,500, this was considered rather high, and on Saturday the market was quiet, with 18,500 considered the basis of the sales of about 5,000 bags reported. To-day is a holiday here, and the President's election in the United States tomorrow will suspend business in those markets; only on the 4th therefore can the Rio market open again.

The shipments since our last report have been:

65,000 bags for the United States			
81,751	do	Empire	
8,330	do	Cape of Good Hope	
2,422	do	River Plate, etc.	
1,734	do	Coastwise	

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

United States			
Oct. 24	New York Gen. St. Balboa	27,704	
26	do	21,773	
28	do	21,773	
30	do	21,773	
Nov. 1	Bahianore Amer. Bk. D. P. de H. II.	20,819	

Europe:

Oct. 24	Hamburg Ger. St. Christoph	5,536
25	Trieste and Finike Aust. St. <i>Al'pomer.</i>	7,251
	Venice do	753
	Smirna do	250
25	Bordeaux Fr. St. <i>Bresil.</i>	250
	Lisbon do	20
26	Marseilles Fr. St. <i>Les Ant.</i>	8,908
	Oran do	1,200

NAME	T- TON	AR- RIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<i>American</i>				
Ing Isabella Gill	375	Oct. 19	Bullfinch ree.	Quayle D. & C.
Ing Rhodus Island	647	24	Id., Ancon.	To order
Ing Payne Tackler	610	24	New York	Watson, R. &
Ing J. C. Conwell	839	25	New York	To order
Ing Alice Reed	839	26	Rosario	Silva, Vieira & C.
Ing Carrie Winslow	846	31	Rosario	To order
<i>Austrian</i>				

bk Emma.....	377	Oct.	25	High seas.	In distress
<b>British</b>					
sp Br. Navy.....	1166	Aug.	1	Cardiff.....	In distress
sp L. America.....	140	May	1	Pencaic.....	P. P. Passos
sp Ld. Walsley.....	1585	Sept.	2	Cardiff.....	Har. Coal Co.
sp Macleod.....	1453			Pencaic.....	Har. & G. C.
hg P. British.....	2133			Dunlue.....	Gas Co.
bk En. Dingle.....	21			Gasco.....	A. L. Magalhães
hg P. British.....	1349			Pencaic.....	Har. & G. C.
bk Birnam Wood.....	1349			Fuspegotha.....	P. P. Passos
sp Canada.....	2137	Oct.	2	Cardiff.....	To order
hg P. British.....	2133			Pencaic.....	Har. & G. C.
bk C. E. Leifmyer.....	709			Masilles.....	A. Avenir..... C.
hg Kathaya.....	709			Quayle, D. & C.....	Har. & G. C.
hg P. British.....	1346			Pencaic.....	Har. & G. C.
sp Avon.....	1346			Cardiff.....	Wilson Sons & C.
hg Acconit.....	416			Roskell.....	J. S. Smith & C.
hg P. British.....	1346			Pencaic.....	Har. & G. C.
hg Ginestra.....	416			Snowcase.....	S. J. Allen & C.
hg P. British.....	1346			Pencaic.....	Har. & G. C.
hg Argus.....	86			Hull.....	Gas Co.
hg P. British.....	1346			Pencaic.....	Har. & G. C.
hg Lizzie Curry.....	1409			Pencaic.....	Har. & G. C.
sp Helvite L.....	1409			Rangoon.....	To order
<b>Danish</b>					
sp P. British.....	1283	Sept.	22	Rangoon.....	Ferns Sol. & C.

[illegible]

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Millas</i>	<i>Par</i>	<i>Last div.</i>	
10,000,000\$	Alianza.....	200\$	—Aug. 96	—188\$000
6,000,000	Brasil Industrial.....	200	6\$00—Aug. 96	120\$000—140 000
1,000,000	Caraca.....	200	1000—Jan. 96	
6,000,000	Compañia Industrial.....	200	1000—Feb. 96	
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	40 000—Jan. 96	
1,000,000	Industrial Minera.....	200	18 000—Feb. 96	
1,000,000	Manufactura Fumicetosa.....	200	8 000—Mar. 96	
3,000,000	Petroliferos.....	200	000—Mar. 96	
4,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	—July 96	
300,000	Santa Luiza.....	200	8 000—July 96	

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**Champagne Piper Heidsieck**  
From the old firm Heidsieck  
ESTABLISHED IN 1788

Carte Blanche,

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Brut Extra.

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Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and  
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Orders executed within 24 hours.

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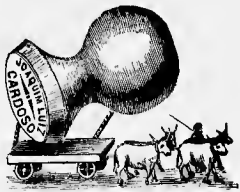
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## To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

## SEA SICKNESS.

Marvellous cures obtained by the use of

## NECTANDRA AMARA

the famous Paulista remedy.

APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial; Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889 and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the great efficacy of this extraordinary medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

1.

I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the Nectandra Amara accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of Nectandra Amara. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations of the success of your remedy.—Havre, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2.

On board I gave some of the Nectandra Amara wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Honoro Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of Nectandra Amara; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymorés, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

3.

Santos, 25th December 1894.

I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the s/s *Agulhane* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some Nectandra Amara, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

Still more: my cabin-painter, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness in such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some Nectandra in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4.

Pernambuco, on board s/s *Alagoas*, 17th January 1895.

It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5.

Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda — It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly, — JOSE CESAR DE MATTOS. Rua Augusta n. 265.

6.

Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda. — My dear Sir: — I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of Nectandra Amara, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSE J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B. — The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

## MANNER OF TAKING IT.

The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

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These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

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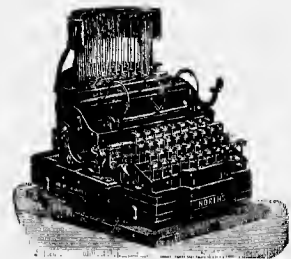
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R-STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1896

Date	Steamer	Destination
1896		
Nov. 2	Thames	Montevideo, Buenos Aires
" 4	Nile	Chebourg and Southampton, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 15	Tamar	Santos
" 16	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 18	Thames	Chebourg and Southampton, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.

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Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be  
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NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

## DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Liguria ..... Nov. 11th

Orellana ..... " 25th

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Considerable reduction in fares.

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every  
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